[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 5th July, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, adverting to the dissolution of Parliament by Her Majesty's Government in order to ascertain the public opinion in Great Britain and Ireland about Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, observes that the scheme has greatly added to his fame and endeared him to the Irish. It has been approved by many persons, and doubtless would not be injurious to the interests of the Empire in any way.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 210 copies.

Collapse of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the government of India.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 30th June, deeply regrets the collapse of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into the government of India, and finds fault with Lord Randolph Churchill, whose opposition led to the abandonment of the scheme.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Indo-Colonial Exhibition, London.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, is glad to say that the specimens of Indian manufactures sent to the Indo-Colonial

Exhibition at London were greatly admired by all classes of the English community. It is really very creditable to the native artisan that his workmanship should command general admiration in a country like England, where art has made such great progress. But it is to be regretted that native artisans do not benefit by such Exhibitions. Government has generously sent at the public expense some native artisans to London in order that they may benefit by looking at the manufactures of other countries. But the misfortune is that native artisans never endeavour to learn anything in this way.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Saiyid Amir Husain's elevation to the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th June, regrets to say that some Hindu newspapers of Calcutta find fault with Saiyid Amir Husain's elevation to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on the ground that he is a Government servant and that more qualified Musalmáns could be found without difficulty. But Muhammadans have full confidence in him and approve of his elevation.

Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

The same paper publishes a vernacular translation of Lady Dufferin's article on the aims and objects of the National Association founded by her to provide female medical aid for native women, and remarks that only those natives who are accustomed to look on all movements set on foot by Englishmen with suspicion have found fault with the Association. But Her Ladyship has, in her article, fully explained the objects of her scheme and answered the objections that have been raised to it.

Circulation 165 copies.

Appointment of High Court Judges.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in an article on the appointment of High Court Judges in its issues of the 3rd and 4th July, urges that the Judges should be selected from among Civilians, Anglo-Indian Barristers-at-Law, and Vakíls. The appointment of English Barristers-at-Law to the office is objectionable,

inasmuch as they are unacquainted with the laws, customs, and manners of the country.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th June, condemns the official exodus to the hills during the hot weather, and observes that Lord Dufferin would do well to consider whether Government officers are justified in paying visits to the hills at the expense of the poor Indian taxpayer.

Official migration to the hills.

Circulation, 550 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 30th June, says that Mr. White has, with the sanction of the Local Government, introduced an increased scale of school fees in these provinces. In future the fee in the first three classes in the superior zila schools will be Rs. 2 a month, in the fourth class Rs. 1-8-0, and in the rest Re. 1. The same scale has been fixed for the inferior zila schools with this difference, that in those schools the fee in the third and the fourth classes will be Rs. 1-8-0. The aided schools are not to charge less than three-fourths of the rates fixed for the Government schools, otherwise they will forfeit the Government aid. The Director of Public Instruction has evidently made this a large increase in the rates of school fees in order to check the further progress of education. It is simply impossible for the poorer classes to pay such high rates, and therefore it may be hoped that the Local Government will reconsider the subject.

Increase in the rates of school fee in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 30th June and 1st and 2nd July, recommends female education to the approval of natives, and referring to Ananda Báí Joshi, a Maratha Brahmin lady, who has gone to America and taken the M. D. degree there, asks her country men to receive her back into society on her return to this country.

Female education.

Circulation, 90 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 2nd July, adverting to the rumour that the proposed University at Allahabad will be established on the model of the Panjáb University, protests against the proposal, and urges that the Allahabad University should conduct its examinations in English, like the Calcutta University. Oriental learning is not of much practical use.

Proposed University at Allahabad.

Circulation, 102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 28th June, regrets to say that in the whole Kumaun Division only five candidates have been successful at the Vernacular Middle Class Examination this year. Two of these five students belong to the Shívaráj Páthshála and three to Government schools. These results are a sad commentary on the unsatisfactory condition of Government schools in that Division. It would appear that the teachers attached to those institutions are allowed very low rates of pay and are an incompetent class of men. Some of the schools had better be abolished, and the saving devoted to the improvement of the others.

Vernacular Government schools in Kumaun.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 1st July, publishes a picture in which two persons, called Plaintiff and Defendant, are represented as pulling a cow each to his own side, while a third person, called Vakíl, milks the cow. In commenting upon the picture, the newspaper observes that litigation only enriches vakíls and mukhtárs, and that consequently people would do well to settle their quarrels themselves amicably.

Litigation.

Circulation, 500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th June, referring to a Muhammadan mendicant's tomb, called the Khánkáh-i-Dogran, at Gujranwalla, regrets to observe that it is believed that Government officers are disposed to resume the jágir of Rs. 500, assigned by Mahárája Ranjit Singh to the tomb to meet its expenses, on the ground that the jágir had

A Muhammadan religious endowment at Gujranwalla.

been granted only for life to Fatah Shâh, Sajjádanashin, who has lately died at the age of 100 years. Government is not justified in confiscating the jágir on account of any flaw in the deed of gift. As it is, the income of the tomb is hardly sufficient for the heavy expenses connected with it.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 26th June, in an article republished from the *Tâju-l-Akhbár*, of Ráwal Pindi, refers to the invidious distinctions maintained between European and native convicts in Jails, and urges that the two classes should be treated alike. Circulation, 425 copies.

Treatment of European and native convicts in jails.

The *Nasím-i- Agra*, of the 30th June, complains that the income-tax has been assessed with great severity at Agra and has created wide-spread dissatisfaction there. The ministerial officials have a good opportunity of extorting bribes from the people. Even *bernis*, a sect of prostitutes who live in the interior of the district, have been assessed to the income-tax. They say that now that they have been brought under the operation of the Income-tax Act like the respectable classes of the community, they should not be treated as a criminal tribe and should not be required to report their movements to the police in future. A large and influential meeting was held at Agra on the 25th June to denounce the income-tax, and especially to protest against the undue severity with which the tax had been assessed. Some respectable private individuals had been nominated to assist officers in making assessments, but the latter paid little attention to the advice of the former. Circulation, 325 copies.

Assessment of the income-tax at Agra.

The *Anand Kádambini* (Mirzapur), for April, received on the 5th July, publishes a small Hindi poem, in which natives are represented as lamenting over the introduction of the income-tax.

Income-tax.

Circulation, 102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 28th June, says that a European has killed a native water-carrier at Jamalpur, and that two Europeans have also caused the death of a native near Simla. The three Europeans have been prosecuted, but they are sure to be let off with small fines. Prosecutions in such cases are quite useless and only cause unnecessary trouble always to juries. The relatives of deceased persons should console themselves with the thought that the latter were sure to die sooner or later, and should abstain from prosecuting the culprits.

Death of a native caused by a European at Jamalpur and that of another native caused by two Europeans at Simla.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, (Lucknow), of the 1st July, says that the Oudh Rent Bill, after having been repeatedly discussed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council, has been committed to a Select Committee for report. The President of the Talukdars' Association at Lucknow, who was deeply interested in the Bill, was unable to take his seat in the Council, and consequently the Vice-President took part in the discussion of the measure on the occasion of its late introduction in the Council. The Vice-President is strongly opposed to section 38A. of the Bill about the grant of compensation for disturbance, and section 129, authorizing the Local Government to interfere in cases of grave mismanagement. In the time of the old native rule ejectment or an enhancement of rent was simply out of the question so long as rent was regularly paid by a tenant. Lord Lawrence was quite right in saying that, although tenants had no rights under the native rule, they were never ejected from their holdings so long as they paid the fixed rent. Here the question arises what has necessitated an amendment of the Rent Act. It would appear that, when in 1861 and subsequent years, during the time of the settlement,

Oudh Rent Bill.

landlords were empowered to increase rent, an immense number of applications were at once filed in Tahsíldárs' offices for enhancements of rent. These suits even went up to the Commissioner in appeal. For some years the landlords constantly made use of their power of increasing rent, and this afforded good opportunity to the settlement officers to enquire into the condition of cultivators. In Act XIX of 1868 a chapter was inserted providing for the ejectment of tenants, and this has led to such a large number of evictions that Government has now considered it necessary to take measures to check them. The fact is that the inhabitants of Oudh, being an ignorant people, mistake the permission of the law for a positive order. Hence the landlords have very largely issued notices of ejectment, till the number of such notices has risen to 92,602 in a year. Even the talukdárs have at last recognised the gravity of the evil and approved of the proposed change in the law in the matter. If they had made a proper use of their power, they would not have been deprived of it. The exemption, claimed by the Vice-President of the Talukdárs' Association in favour of *banjar*, jungle, and other lands from the operation of the seven years' lease rule, is, so to speak, a technical matter. But his objection to the payment by a landlord of one year's rent as compensation for disturbance is entitled to consideration. Such compensation has been proposed in case a landlord desires to eject a tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, even though the latter is ready to pay an enhancement of rent at one anna in the rupee. The Legislative Council is of opinion that the rent should be enhanced by one anna in the rupee after seven years, in order that the increase should not exceed 25 per cent. during the term of the settlement. The enhancements of rent already made by landlords and talukdárs under section 43 of Act XIX of 1868 considerably exceeded this rate. Where 79 per cent of the peasantry are tenants-at-will and the total number of cultivators is 18 lakhs, the issue of 92,602 notices of ejectment cannot be considered to be very great. Only five per cent. of tenants were exempt from an en-

hancement of rent, and ninety-five per cent. had to pay increased rents. The remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Stewart Bayley in reference to Sir John Strachey could not justify any action against the talukdárs, nor could an increase in the agricultural population justify the imposition of limits on the enhancement of rent. But no doubt the Local Government is authorized by the terms of the talukdárs' sanads to interfere. Sir John Strachey knew very well what would be the consequences of the provisions of section 43 of Act XIX of 1868, but as enhancements of rent and revenue go hand in hand, he did not pay much attention to those consequences. Now that the evil has reached an extreme, the amendment of the Act has become absolutely necessary. It is contended that since the establishment of British rule in this country many Revenue and Rent Acts have been passed and repealed, but that such provisions as the payment of one year's rent as compensation for disturbance and the fixing of rent by a Civil Court were not to be found in any of them. But such a contention is useless. The talukdárs themselves have admitted the necessity of putting a stop to the evil that has accrued from section 43 of the Rent Act. If they do not approve of the remedy proposed in section 38A of the Bill, they should themselves suggest a more suitable one. Government has no desire to subject them to any indignity, but its only object is to secure greater stability of tenure in order to ameliorate the condition of the tenantry. The landlords in Oudh have lived in great ease and comfort during the last thirty years. They should have themselves paid attention to the evil consequences of wholesale evictions. They should not think for a moment that Government is partial to cultivators and that the fixity of tenure and other concessions which it desires to extend to the latter will be injurious to them. Wholesale ejectments would have eventually inflicted great loss on them, because the interests of the two classes are identical in the long run. The poverty of the tenantry was sure to affect the condition of the landlords.

Circulation, 660 copies.

Debtors Bill.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 2nd July, adverting to the introduction of the Debtors Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, observes that imprisonment for debt is no doubt very objectionable. The practice not only causes unnecessary hardship to debtors, but sometimes their relatives are also obliged to pay their debts in order to save them from the indignity of being relegated to prison. At first the Bill will be introduced only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but it will be extended to other provinces in course of time. The abolition of imprisonment for debt will check extravagance among the poorer classes, and will also be beneficial to well-to-do persons, inasmuch as they will be saved the necessity of paying money to money-lenders to release their indebted sons. In future, money-lenders will make advances only on good security. Hence obviously the measure will be very beneficial to all classes of the community and will also tend to reduce the number of suits for the recovery of debts.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The same.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th June, is glad to say that the Debtors Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt will be immediately introduced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and hopes that the Panjáb Government will soon see its way to extending the operation of the Bill to the Panjáb. It is well known that rascally money-lenders at first readily advance money to reckless youths at high rates of interest and then force their parents to pay their debts by threatening to send them to prison. But the abolition of imprisonment for debt will put a stop to this evil. Moreover, it is very hard that an honest man, who is rendered incapable of paying his creditors by circumstances beyond his control, should be arrested and imprisoned for his debts. But of course fraudulent debtors should be punished under the Penal Code. Some newspapers object to the abolition of imprisonment for debt on the ground that in that case the

poorer classes will not be able to obtain loans in time of need. But the objection is unfounded. Even now the poorer classes are unable to obtain advances without furnishing good security. The *Anjuman* is of opinion that the measure will check extravagance among the people. (The *Panjábí Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 26th June, approves of the Debtors Bill, but is of opinion that the measure should not be confined to one province, but should be introduced in the whole country.)

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Hind* (Jullundhur), of the 3rd July, says that it is believed that a person was lately expelled from Tonk simply because he was found to write to a newspaper. Formerly another man, who had exposed maladministration of the State through the columns of the *Áftáb*, was similarly punished. The Prime Minister should endeavour to improve the administration instead of expelling the correspondents of newspapers from the State. Has Sir Lepel Griffin yet had no occasion to enquire into the state of affairs at Tonk?

Alleged expulsion of press correspondents from Tonk.

Circulation, 381 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 28th June, complains of the alleged misbehaviour of the State troops stationed at Nagor, Marwar. The soldiers commit rape on respectable women and take things from shop-keepers by force. The Adjutant himself is in collusion with thieves.

State troops at Nagor, Marwar.

The deaths of Mahárája Holkar and Mahárája Sindhia are referred to with deep regret by many newspapers, which also highly praise the two Chiefs for their abilities.

Deaths of Mahárája Holkar and Mahárája Sindhia.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 660 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th July, says that that some native women, wearing valuable jewellery, were lately drowned while bathing at Hanumánghát.

Women robbed and murdered while bathing in the Ganges at Benares.

at Benares. It would appear that they were not drowned accidentally, but were dragged under water by robbers, who were divers, for the sake of their jewellery. A Brahmin and a Telegu woman, who were laid hold of by these robbers at the same ghát, were able to free themselves, as they stood in shallow water at the time.

Muhammadans at Ajmere.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 28th June, says that after the offer of their prayers by an assemblage of some five thousand Musalmáns at the Jáma-i-Masjid at Ajmere on Friday, the editor desired to deliver a speech at the mosque with a view to encourage the growth of mutual sympathy among his countrymen. But as soon as he mentioned the name of Her Majesty in the beginning of his speech, some ill-disposed persons, who are considered as leaders of the Muhammadan community there, told the crowd that he desired to tamper with their faith, and asked them to turn him out. His friends were with difficulty able to save him from being ill-treated by the assemblage. He has instituted a criminal prosecution against the instigators.

Circulation, 381 copies.

Prostitutes at Benares.

The *Rafíu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 28th June, urges that all prostitutes and dancing-girls should be expelled from Dál-ki-Mandi at Benares, and should be obliged to live at some out-of-the-way part of the city.

Circulation, 350 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Asafn* ...	Káimganj ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nasíru-l-Zamán Khán.	June 26th ...	July 4th ...	64 copies.
2	*Áftáb* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilhám Alí ...	,, 28th ...	,, 1st ...	184 ,,
3	*Áftab-i-Álamtáb* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Áyá Singh ...	,, 29th ...	,, 3rd.	
4	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Alí ...	July 3rd ...	,, 4th ...	350 ,,
5	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	June 28th & 30th,	,, 1st & 3rd,	500 ,,
6	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	,, 28th ...	,, 3rd ...	250 ,,
7	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moráddbád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dilawar Alí ...	,, 24th ...	,, 1st ...	140 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 29th ...	,, 2nd ...	70 ,,
9	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 26th & 30th,	June 29th & July 3rd.	2,800 ,,
10	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	,, 29th ...	June 30th ...	254 ,,
11	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	July 2nd ...	July 5th.	
12	*Álam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rahmatullah ...	,, 1st ...	,, 2nd ...	175 ,,
13	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	June 29th & July 3rd,	,, 1st & 5th...	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
14	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	June 28th ...	,, 1st ...	102 copies.
15	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, 2nd ...	250 ,,
16	*Ánand Kadambin* ...	Mirzápur ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Badrí Náráyan ...	For March & April,	,, 5th.	

17	*Anjuman-i-Hind*	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Chandan Lál	June 26th	,, 1st	150	,,
18	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb*	Lahore	,,	,,	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, ,,	June 29th	250	,,
19	*Árogya Darpan*	Allahábád	Hindí	Monthly	Jagannáth	For June	July 2nd	150	,,
20	*Aror Vansh Prakásh*	Fyzabad	Urdú	,,	Kakkú Mal	,, May	,, 3rd	540	,,
21	*Árya Pattra*	Bareilly	Hindí-Urdú	,,	Ráj Bahádur	,, May & June,	,, 1st	425	,,
22	*Ázád*	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Ahmad Alí	June 29th	June 30th	240	,,
23	*Bahár-i-Hind*	Ágrá	,,	,,	Momin Husain	,, 19th & 26th,	,, 29th	75	,,
24	*Bhárat Bandhu*	Aligarh	Hindí-English.	,,	Totá Rám	July 2nd	July 5th	90	,,
25	*Bháratendu*	Brindában	Hindí	Monthly	Rádhá Charan Goswámí.	For June	,, 3rd	250	,,
26	*Bhárat Jiwan*	Benares	,,	Weekly	Rám Krishn Varmá	June 28th	June 29th	2,200	,,
27	*Bhárat Prakásh*	Morádábád	,,	Bi-monthly	Banwárí Lál	July 1st	July 5th	250	,,
28	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*	Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thákur Prasád	June 26th & July 3rd.	June 30th & July 5th.	200	,,
29	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Husain,	,, 28th	July 1st	430	,,
30	*Dabíru-l-Mulk*	Bhupál	,,	Bi-monthly	Amjad Alí	,, 29th	,, ,,	313	,,
31	*Dánish-i-Hind*	Multan	,,	Weekly	Ráj Náth	,, 30th	,, 4th	120	,,
32	*Delhí Punch*	Lahore	,,	,,	Faslu-l-dín	,, ,,	,, 3rd	315	,,
33	*Dharm Jiwan*	,,	,,	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali Sháh	,, ,,	,, ,,	300	,,
34	*Dinkar Prakásh*	Lucknow	Hindí	Monthly	Rám Dás Varmá	For April & May,	June 30th	197	,,
35	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind*	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Maharáj Kishun	June 26th	,, 29th	425	,,
36	*Gurmukhí Akhbár*	Amritsar	Gurmukhí	,,	Lahná Singh	,, 23rd & 30th,	,, 29th & July 3rd.	360	,,
37	*Hámi-i-Hind*	Allahábád	Urdú	,,	Sadaru-l-dín	,, 27th	July 5th	515	,,
38	*Hindustán*	Kálákankar	Hindí	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 29th, to July 4th.	June 30th to July 5th.	165	,,
39	*Islám*	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Mír	,, 25th & July 2nd.	,, 30th & July 5th.	260	,,
40	*Jaipur Gazette*	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	June 26th & 30th,	,, 30th & July 5th.	125	,,
41	*Jalwa-i-Eradí*	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	July 21st	July 5th	125	,,
42	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	Morádábád	,,	,,	Jamshed Alí	June 27th	June 5th	150	,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
43	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	July 1st ...	July 2nd ...	103 copies.
44	*Kárndmah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	June 28th ...	June 30th ...	250 ,,
45	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	July 2nd ...	July 3rd ...	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
46	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	June 28th & July 1st.	,, 1st & 4th ...	200 copies.
47	*Khair Khwáh-i-Ám* ...	Gujrát ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rallá Rám ...	June 30th ...	,, 4th.	
48	*Khair Khwáh-i Hind,*	Delhi ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	July 1st ...	,, ,, ...	150 ,,
49	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Birj Lál ...	June 24th ...	June 29th ...	300 ,,
50	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 28th ...	July 2nd ...	200 ,,
51	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	June 29th & July 1st.	,, 1st & 4th ...	450 ,,
52	*Lahore Gazette* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	June 26th ...	June 29th ...	100 ,,
53	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	,, 28th ...	,, 30th ...	90 ,,
54	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 29th ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
55	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 26th ...	,, ,, ...	59 ,,
56	*Mauj-i-Narbudda* ...	Hoshangábád,	,, ...	,, ...	Abdul Karím ...	,, ,, ...	July 1st ...	276 ,,
57	*Mihr-i-Darakhshán* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nusrat Alí ...	,, 24th ...	June 29th ...	100 ,,
58	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhíbu-l-lah ...	,, 30th ...	July 3rd ...	250 ,,
59	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 28th ...	,, 1st ...	350 ,,
60	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	July 1st ...	,, 4th ...	100 ,,

61	*Mulki Shuhdá*	... Delhí	... „	...	Weekly	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	June 28th	... „ 3rd	... 650 „
62	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb*	... Lucknow	... „	...	Monthly	...	Bihárí Lál	...	For June	... „ 1st	... 125 „
63	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	... Morádábád	... „	...	Weekly	...	Amjad Alí	...	June 28th	... June 30th	... 175 „
64	*Najmu-l-Hind*	... „	... „	...	„	...	Avtár Krishn	...	„ 23rd	... „ 29th	... 160 „
65	*Nasím-i-Agrá*	... Agrá	... „	...	„	...	Jamná Dás	...	„ 30th	... July 1st	... 325 „
66	*Nasím-i-Hind*	... Fatehpur	... „	...	„	...	Shiva Náráyan	...	„ „	... „ „	... 52 „
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68	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	... Morádábád	... „	...	„	...	Fahímu-l-dín	...	„ 26th & 30th,	June 30th & July 3rd.	100 „
69	*Nér Afshán*	... Ludhiáná	... „	...	„	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	July 1st	... July 3rd	... 755 „
70	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár*	... Delhí	... „	...	„	...	Nusrat Alí	...	June 24th	... June 29th	... 200 „
71	*Nyáya Sudhá*	... Hardá	... Maráthí-English.		„	...	Básudeva Bháskar	...	„ 30th	... July 1st	... 390 „
72	*Oudh Akhbár*	... Lucknow	... Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	...	„ 29th to July 5th.	June 29th to July 5th.	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
73	*Oudh Punch*	... „	... „	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	...	July 1st	... July 4th	... 300 copies.
74	*Panjábí Akhbar*	... Lahore	... „	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-dín	...	June 22nd & 26th,	June 30th & July 2nd.	300 „
75	*Panjáb Punch*	... „	... „	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-dín	...	„ 30th	... July 4th	... 80 „
76	*Páte Khán*	... „	... „	...	„	...	Abdu-l-Rahmán	...	„ „	... „ „	... 400 „
77	*Patiálá Akhbár*	... Patiálá	... „	...	„	...	Dín Muhammad	...	„ 29th	... „ 1st	... 670 „
78	*Prayág Samáchár*	... Allahábád	... Hindí	...	„	...	Dewakí Nandan	...	„ 30th	... June 30th	... 550 „
79	*Qaisarí*	... Jullundur	... Urdú	...	„	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	July 3rd	... July 4th	... 125 „
80	*Rafáh-i-Ám*	... Siálkot	... „	...	„	...	Díván Chand	...	June 24th	... June 29th	... 300 „
81	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	... Lahore	... „	...	„	...	Muharram Alí	...	„ 26th	... „ „	... 450 „
82	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár*	... Benares	... „	...	„	...	Ghulám Husain	...	„ 28th	... „ 30th	... 350 „
83	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	... Lahore	... „	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	„ 29th & July 1st.	July 1st & 3rd	... 550 „
84	*Rájputánd Gazette*	... Ajmere	... Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murád Alí	...	„ 28th	... June 30th	... 381 „
85	*Rohilkhand Punch*	... Morádábád	... Urdú	...	„	...	Jamshed Alí	...	„ 27th	... July 5th.	
86	*Roznah*	... Lucknow	... „	...	Daily	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	„ 29th & 30th, & July 1st.	June 29th & 30th & July 1st.	150 „

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No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
87	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Baháwalpur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	July 1st ...	July 4th ...	250 copies.
88	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqi Dás ...	June 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	400 ,,
89	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	July 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	325 ,,
90	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Banshí Dhar ...	June 28th ...	,, 2nd ...	200 ,,
91	*Sarosh-i-Benares* ...	Benares ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Wali Muhammad ...	July 1st ...	,, ,, ...	450 ,,
92	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, ,, ...	,, 4th ...	120 ,,
93	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Ibráhím,	June 29th ...	,, 1st ...	61 ,,
94	*Sirájul-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faqír Muhammad ...	,, 28th ...	,, 2nd ...	307 ,,
95	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,, ,, ...	,, 1st ...	125 ,,
96	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindí.	,, ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,, 30th ...	,, 3rd ...	210 ,,
97	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Muhammad Razá ...	July 1st ...	,, 4th ...	150 ,,
98	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	June 27th ...	June 29th ...	80 ,,
99	*Tamannái* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Púran Chand ...	July 1st ...	July 3rd ...	125 ,,
100	*Tátlya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ashrat Alí ...	June 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	260 ,,
101	*Vastr-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,, 27th ...	June 29th ...	200 ,,
102	*Vastru-l-Mulk* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Ahmad ...	,, 29th ...	July 2nd.	
103	*Victoria Paper* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 26th to July 1st.	June 29th & July 1st, 2nd & 4th.	800 ,,
104	*Vrit Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Hari Bháskar ...	,, 24th ...	,, 30th ...	120 ,,
105	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházipur ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Sirájuddín Ahmad,	,, 28th ...	July 1st ...	225 ,,
106	*Zarfsu-l-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sábit Alí ...	July 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	200 ,,

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th July, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

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